JAMES GORDON BENNETT. SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NARRAG SER.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NICE O S GARDEN, Broadway .- SATANALLA. WAS ACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, - Paint HEART Ne-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Lucus D'Agvin.

BAGRA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LADRIS BE WIRE - PARK ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- PAUVEKING -- KE

BOWERS THEATRE, Bowery .- King Loar-Darnier. BASKUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Min's Process Con. Nort, Living historogramus, do., at all ones. -Basis. -Asternoon and Evening.

BELLANTS MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad ear. -Erusorian Songs, Bunnesques, Dances, 4c.-How

WOOD'S MINSTREI. HALL, 514 Broadway. - Etmorias BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway, -Living Water

PARESTO AN THEATRE No. 441 Broadway. - SALLEYS. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 568 Broadway.

Str. G. DANGER BURLESOURS, &c. Brooklyn - Engineers

New York, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The reports from the cut-off at Vicksburg are most favorable. It is said that the channel has been cut to a depth of six feet, and that the transpor! Lebanon, a side-wheel steamer, passed through, and that most of the fleet lying above were about to follow. Our special correspondence from there will be found full of interesting

An effort was made by the rebels to obstruct the expedition through Yazoo Pass, by putting trees and stumps into the Cold Water river near Moon Lake, through which our boats had passed. Some of the illinois cavalry had a skiemish on Friday has with sixty rebels, and dispersed them. after folling six and capturing twenty-six of the

By the arrival of the Arago from Port Royal we leace that the differences between Generals Henter and foster are being healed up by the intervention of Adiatant General Townsend. Brigadier General Stevenson has been honorably released from arrest. The troops from North Carolina are to be removed from General Hunter's district, greatly to their detignt. It is said that our pron-clad navy will soon have complete control of Charleston harbor. The Africa at this port brings news from Europe

to February 15 two days later. The late privateer Sumter-now called the Gib

raitar - had arrived at Liverpool. The London Times points out, in a satirical edi-

torial, that the entertainment of Mr. Mason, the rebet Commissioner in London, by the Lord Mayor of that city, and the speech delivered by the former gentleman on the occasion, are not to be considered as possessing the slightest national impor-

A mass meeting in support of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy was to be held in Liverpool on the 19th of February.

The address of the Liverpool Chamber of Com merce, in reply to the American contributors of food for the distressed operatives of Lancashire by the ship George Griswold, was to be publicly presented to the commander of that vessel on the 16th

The French Emperor was despatching large re inforcements -or it may be the nucleus of a very powerful army-to Mexico.

The Rio Grande City correspondent of the Liverrious charges against the United States officials in and near that place for encouraging raids on the Mexican frontier, and vice versa on Americans in Texas, whom they accused of being either open rebels or disloyal in sentiment.

CONGRESS.

Both houses yesterday adopted a report of the Conference Committee relative to taxing bank notes, and the Finance bill, so called, which provides the ways and means for the support of the government was finally passed. We refer to our special despatches from Washington for details, The bill now only requires the endorsement of the President to become a law.

In the Senate, a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commander Ringgold, was reported. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to report whether any government officer had released prisoners or restored property captured by any navat officer, on payment to said government official of money or other valuable consideration, and if so to state the facts, and also what action is necessary to remedy such proceeding. A bill pay loyal citizen troops organized in insurrection. ary districts was introduced. The bill for the organization of a State government for Colorado was discussed, and laid aside without action. The Committee on Foreign Relations made a unanimous report on the subject of foreign media intervention. It states that the rebels are endeavoring to build up a separate government on the basis of slavery; war is a contest between slavery and freedom, and that intervention in any form will only tend to intensify the horrors of the struggle The bill reorganizing the Engineer corps was reported back by the Military Committee. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the purchase of the Stevens floating battery. The bill to reorganize the Post Office Department was passed, and a bill to regulate proceedings in prize cases and to amond the acts of Congress in relation thereto was introduced. The Consc iption bill was then taken up, and a debate on it ensued, in which the measure was hotly assailed by the opposition; but concurred in and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives the amend. ments to the Internal Tax acts were gone through with, and the bill passed. The Naval Appropriation bill, and the bill re-organizing the Post Office Department were also passed. The Conference ittee on the bill pending for additional mafor and brigadier generals made a report, which was adopted. The report agrees to apthirty of the former and seventy latter. The House proviso is also modified, so that the officers to be appointed under the not shall be selected from those conepiouous for gallantry and meritorious conduct in

NEW YORK HERALD. | made an unfavorable report on the credentials of Alyin Hawkins, claiming a seat as representative ing session the Miscellancous Appropriation bill was taken up, and an interesting discussion on the rebellion and political questions generally

THE LUGISLATURE

in the State Senate yesterday petitions for the in the state sense peaterus; pentions were pre-improvement of Hudson river navigation were pre-sented. Several bills were introduced, and others were under consideration in Committee of the Whole; but no great amount of interesting business was transacted.

In the Assembly a number of bills were intro duced, but nearly all of them were only of a local character. The proceedings were not very im-portant. Notice was given of a bill to previde for the election of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 15th of February, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her news is two days later than the advices of the Jura, published in the HERALS

last Thursday morning.
In the Liverpool cotton market on the 14th of February, prices were firm and without change from the latest quotations. The breadstuffs mar ket was rather inanimate and unaltered in rates.

Provisions remained dull. Earl Russell had officially declined the throne of Greece, in the name of Queen Victoria, on behalf of Prince Alfred for diplomatic and "other powerful reasons." The Prince of Wales had been ad mitted a member of the Fishmonger's Company of the city of London. The news from Poland not of much importance, but is of a very interesting character. Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, and Prince Czartoriski had written in support of the cause of the struggling people. Official reports prove that the battle of Wengrow was very sanguinary affair, both to the Russians and Poles. The deficit in the treasury of Italy on the 31st of December amounted to three hundred and seventy-four million of lire. Some French stu leuts had been arrested for cheering in Paris for the cause of the Poles. Austria is accused b some parties of having encouraged the insurred tion in Poland. Prussia sympathized with Russia

The Marseilles journals of the 10th of February state that a detachment of two hundred French Zouaves is expected in that port from Algeria, to embark for Mexico. The Phase (steam packet) has left Bona for Philippeville to take them o board and bring them to France.

The Harbor Commission, consisting of the May or, Comptroller, and a Joint Committee of th Common Council, held their first meeting yester day, and after effecting a harmonious organization they adjourned to Wednesday next, at 11 o'cloc

The following farms, belonging to rebels i Eastern Virginia, have been taken possession of by Gen. Dix, to be cultivated in future by contra

	Danus:	12
		Acres
1	Col. Whitehead's	10
1	Henry Cook's	7/
	Henry Cook's.	177
	Colonel Samuel Wilson's	
	John Jenkins'	
	Dr. Billysolly's	20
۱	Brothers Wilkinson's	10
	Dr. Kilby's	
	Rev. Thomas Harris'	19
۰	Col Tomas Harris	
	Col. James L. Johnson's	
	Lieut. Poindexter's	100
	Gen. Henry A. Wise's	200
	Five per cent on the annual select of all	

publican State and national office holders in New Hampshire has been assessed, for the purpose o carrying the election for the niggerhead party.

Alexander Harris, a member of the Lancast county (Penn.) bar, was arrested at York on the 20th inst., by the Provost Guard, on the charge of saying that he would as soon be called a seces sionist as an abolitionist. A writ of habeas cor uthorities, and after a short examination he wa discharged by Judge Fisher.

Patrick Mechyobeli has been sentenced to b imprisoned for ten days, and to pay a fine of \$20 for larceny in the Navy Yard.

The stock market was inactive and irregular yesterday the general sendency being downward. Government were very heavy; the coupons of 1881 declined 2 per cent Exchange was very firm at 189; gold fluctuated between 1711 and 172, closing at 171% bid. Money was in fai

Revolutionary Aspect of Europe

On the first announcement of the revolu tionary outbreak in Poland but little attention was paid to the fact. It was thought to be merely the result of the new conscription de cree, which had made such an unfair and oppressive discrimination between the inhabitants of the towns and the peasantry. This was certainly the pretext for it : but there is no doubt that the plans of the insurgents had been long laid: otherwise, under the severe surveillance which is maintained by the Russian police, it would have been impossible for them to have thus quickly furnished themselves with arms, or to have made such headway as they appear to have done. Of course the Russian and Prussian government journals find it convenient to ascribe the outbreak to the conscription, and a relaxation of it has been publicly ordered, to support that view of the case. But the two grave facts that the Catholic clergy lead the insurrection, and that it has already made such progress as to alarm both the Austrian and Prussian governments, are, we think, conclusive as to its being a national and not a class movement. So satisfied is the Cabinet of Vienna of this that it has issued a decree proroguing the meeting of the Gallican Diet, it having been announced that Prince Sapieha intended to propose that that body should vote an address to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his diplomatic intercession in favor of the Poles. Any expression of sympathy with them, even in so legitimate a form, is naturally a subject of apprehension to Austrian statesmen. The Prussian government, equally alive to the consequences of the insurrection, has concentrated two or three army corps on its frontier. From all this we infer that it has assumed such proportions as to cause the greatest uneasiness and anxiety to the three Powers who benefited by the disintegration of unhappy

Poland. But it is not merely in relation to their interests that the movement assumes a grave importance. Considered independently, its suppression by the Powers concerned would be a matter of mutual effort and of easy accomplishment. Circumstances bave, however, changed greatly since the ties existing between them in this connection induced Russia to lend her aid to Austria to put down the revolution in Hungary. The interests of these two governments have been dissevered by the treachery and ingratitude of Austrian statesmen, while in Prussia the liberals have got the upper hand, and hold the despotic tendencies of the King completely in check. The Russian government will therefore have to depend entirely upon its own resources to crush out the premovement. If, as there is reason believe, it is a great national fort, it will take time to suppress it; and in

example? Hungary is ripe for an outbreak, and will infallibly catch the centagion. In Germany the revolutionary fever will seize upon the population as in 1848. In Italy the national impatience to sweep away the last retic of its enslavement will send the Pope flying to Malta or to the United States, where the Holy Father can have gratis as many broad acres as will compensate itim for the patch of territory that he will have lost, and keep him and his cardinals in clover for the rest of their days.

Witt France be exempted from the revolu tionary storm that is about to everp over the Continent? That is a question which will very much depend upon the Emperor's conduct to wards this country. It will have been seen by the recent debate in the French Chambers that the opposition, headed by Jules Fayre, are making the Mexican expedition a basis of revolutionary tactics, by which they expect so to damage the popularity of Louis Napoleon with the masses as to pave the way for his downfall. Nothing would more facilitate this result than a false step on his part with regard to this country. By attempting to dictate to the North or to in terfere forcibly in our affairs he would place himself entirely at the morey of the red repub licans. France would become a fresh theatre of revolution, and, instead of being able to lend his efforts to restore order on the Continent, he would himself be one of its first victims. The Emperor no doubt appreciates these dangers as clearly as we do, and therefore we infe that he will readily fall into Mr. Seward's plan of terminating our difficulties with the South seeing that it involves no damage to his own interests, and that it will sooner than any other put an end to the sufferings of the French operatives. As to the Mexican expedition, he must by this time see the folly and hazards of the enterprise, and will withdraw his troops as soon as he can find a decent pretext to do so

The Westward Course of Manufactures-Retribution to Old England and New England.

We learn that the mechanics sent out from Lancashire to America by the benevolence of Miss Burdett Coutts have been waylaid Halifax, and persuaded to settle in Canada. They will not, however, long remain in that cold, barren region. They will hasten to the richer soil and more genial climate of the Western States, where many of them will be sure to make for tunes. The abundance of water power, the cheapness of food, and the high prices caused by the duties on all manufactured articles imported from England, and the exorbitant demands of the manufacturers of New England who take advantage of a tariff which in many instances is not only protective of their-fabrics but prohibitive of foreign competition-these things all combine to render the West at this moment the paradise of manufacturers, and there can be no doubt that ere long thousands upon thousands of operatives will emigrate from Eng. land, either under the auspices of manufacturers from that country or under contract with en terprising capitalists on this side the Atlantic. Never was there such a remunerative field for the employment of capital and mechanical and manufacturing skill, and we have no doubt that if the war continues much longer such an exodus from England will take place as has not been witnessed in any other country in modern times. If the British aristocracy desire to prevent revolution, owing to distress in the manufacturing districts. at a small expense, let them pay the passage of the operatives to the United States. And Louis No poleon, by adopting the same policy, may avert the danger which threatens his dynasty at one tenth the expense which his fruitless expedition to Mexico will cost him.

As regards the British oligarchy, the present leplorable condition of the masses of the popu lation under their dominion is but the retribu tive justice of Providence. For more than thirty years they have encouraged the abolition cru sade in this country. They have supplied money and emissaries to revolutionize the North. They calculated that they would break up and divid the republic. They have been, so far, successful in that; but what have they gained by it They have sown the wind, and now they must reap the whirlwind. Their manufactories are deprived of cotton, and the hands which earned their bread by it are idle. They calculated that the North would not resist the secession of the South. They are disappointed. In another calculation they turn out to have been equally mistaken. They expected to obtain free trade with the South, and to send their manufactures there, to the exclasion of the North That vision has already vanished. The block ade shuts them out now; and, even should the rebels ever succeed in establishing their independence, a tariff will be necessary, if not to protect their own infant manufactures, which are being developed by the war, at least to obtain revenue to pay the war debt and to de fray the ordinary expenses of government. But this is not all. The best skill of England will emigrate to the Western States, and there estab lish manufactures which will defy all competition either on the part of Old England or New England. As to the latter, it will also soon reap the fruits of its fanaticism. For a series of years, in combination with the British aristocracy and the Southern secessionists, leading politicians in the New England States have been insidiously laboring to bring about the partition of the republic. The people at first despised them, but at last so far listened to their counsels as to give them power and position. The result is rebellion and a terrible civil war, out of which Eastern manufacturers are new making money. But there is a day of reckoning to come. In consequence of this war, not only will manufactures be permanently established in the South-no matter in what way the struggle may result-but they will be developed to an extraordinary extent in the West, where Massachusetts will find a rival in

Wisconsin or Minnesota. And thus not only is "the course of empire westward," but the course of manufactures. It was an Englishman named Kirk Rooth who first inaugurated in the Old Bay State those manufactures which have since grown to such importance. Many Englishmen are likely to do the same for the Northwest, and lay the foundations of new Birminghams. Manchesters and

Lowells. This retribution upon fanaticism is not without parallels in the history of other countries. The religious persecutions of the Spanish monarchs, two or three hundred years ago, drove the Moors out of Spain, who many centuries before had brought there with their arms those arts which made the Spanish peninsula famous all over Europe. To this day Spain has never recovered from the loss she sustained by the the line of duty. The Committee on Elections the meanwhile what will be the effect of the forced emigration of the most useful and indus-

bigotry of Philip. She coused to be a manufac turing country, and ceased to be a first rate Power. Many of the exiles settled in France. and introduced their arts and manufactures, to the great benefit of that country. But France, a century later, forgot the lesson thus taught her. The revocation by Louis XIV. of the liberal Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV., had the effect of driving out the Huguenots, who, with their trained skill, settled in Holland, Sweden, and even England, and planted in those countries particularly in England, the germs of manufac tures which have since outstripped the produc tions of France, and ousted her not only from the British market, but the markets of the world. This was deeply injurious to the prosperity of France. But it seems as if history were written in vain for the instruction of future ages. By their anti-slavery crusade the fanatics of New England have struck a fatal blow at their own manufacturing interest, from which it will languish to its final decay, and they have laid the sure foundation of vast and thriving manufactures in the valley of the Mississippi The counsels of the wise men of the East are turned into feelishness, and westward the star of Manufacture takes its way.

How ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING YARDS ARE ADD INO THE AMERICAN REBELLION. We have frequently adverted to the numerous steamers being built in the shipyards of England for the service of the Confederates, and under the very eye of the government. From a statement made by the evidently well informed writer of a letter to Lord Palmerston, under date of February 11, it seems that those yards are particularly active at the present moment. and that it is pretended the vessels are being built for "the Emperor of China" and for "the Chinese"-the designations by which Jeff. Da vis and the Confederates are known by the workmen. The writer of the letter avers that nobody outside of a lunatic asylum believes that the Emperor of China is in immediate want of a fleet of war steamers. Yet the following is the tormidable list with which name is connected:-

Most of these vessels are reported to be for his Imperial Majesty of China: and we are aware that Mr. Lindsay long since came out with a card to deny that he had anything to de with building vessels for the confederacy, when, shortly after the capture of the Princess Royal, it was shown by the bill of lading that he was her owner. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the vessels in the foregoing list are destined for Dixie, as some line day, perhaps, their capture will prove. Indeed, the writer of the letter to Lord Palmerston asserts that fifty steam vessels of various descriptions, in different stages of completion, might be enumerated in this "Chinese" category, but that it is very well known they are intended either to run the blockade or for the Confederate navy.

The first two in the list are being built in a covered shed annexed to the yard, and are scribed as "powerful" and partially ironplated. Their powerful engines are expected te work up to one thousand horse power. The third on the list is also partially armored, and these three are expected to be ready for sea in two months. Their construction is being constantly superintended by Captain Bullock, who commanded the 290-now Alabama-before she was handed over to Semmes. For the last vessel in the list Messrs. Fraser, Trepholm & Co., of Liverpool-"the depositaries" of the Confederate government-are the contractors There can be little doubt for what purpose she is intended. The builder of the Virginia and her mate (six and seven in the list) is the builder of the Memphis now a matter of history.

The powerful steam ram (No. 5) built by Thompson has armor plates five luches thick. and two engines of five hundred borse power each, to be ready April 9. The flat bottomed screw steamer, of five bundred tons, is expected to run fifteen knots an hour, and will be ready for sea immediately.

In addition to these arrangements others are now in progress to induce parties in England to fit up fast steamers to run the blockade. laden with munitions of war, for which cargoes of cotton in exchange are guaranteed at seven cents per pound, besides Confederate bonds to cover the amount. These vessels are insured as high as forty, flity and sixty at Lloyds. If they succeed in running the blockade out, the option is given to the owners to sell them to the confederacy for its navy.

It remains to be seen what the British government will do in the case of the war steamers in the foregoing list. If they escane to see, let us hear no more of British pentrality. Meantime let the Rip Van Winkle of our Navy Department wake up to the dangers shead.

Person at Intelligence.

Hon. J. S. Simmons, of Rhode Island, Col. H. S. Fairchild, Eighty muth regiment New York Volunteers, John C. Hars, of Wisconsin, W. B. Beck, United States Army, A. D. Bonesteid, of Fond du Lac, James S. ames and is-mily, of Chicopee: Major Schonled, of Providence; C. P. Huntington, of Sacramento, are stopping at the Astor House.

Huntington, of Sacramento, are stopping at the Astor House.

A. A. Fisher and W. W. Scott, of Cleveland; A. P. Porter, United States Army, H. Lee, of Scranton, Conn., W. A. Wilder, of New York; Major Geo, A. Brastow, Maj. J. O. Mason, Eapt. J. H. Goold, Maj. E. E. Paulding and J. O. Mason, Eapt. J. H. Goold, Maj. E. E. Paulding and J. H. Norris, of Port Royal, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel

E. A. Chapin, of Verment; Professor Pheips, of New Jersey; Hen. D. Macpherson, of Toronto, J. Cochrane, et Halipar, Governor Hammond, of Indiana; Judge Hoyt, of Bofialo; Dr. Haiatead, of Massachusetts, R. H. Waterman, and L. Proyn, of Albany, J. W. Waish, of England; J. H. Wade, of Ohio; R. N. Rice, of Detroit; R. Pomeroy and Wm. Polloch, of Pittsfield, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Detroit Proc Press is enabled to trace the marriage of a negro barber and a preity white woman in that city to the effect of the pernicious doctrines taught by republican members of the Legislature.

Court of General Sessions Before Recorder Hoffman.

corder Hoffman this morning, to have sentence passed corder Hoffman this morning, to have sentence passed upon them, was George White, who was convicted of forgery yesterday. When the usual question was put to him, whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he said that he hoped to live through the time for which he would be sentenced, for the purpose of again meeting his two sons, now serving in the army of the United States. They had enlisted at the commencement of the war, and the trouble in which he nad become involved was at present unknown to them. He concluded by asking the Court to make his sentence as light as possible, out of consideration for his family, who were descendent on him for support. The Recorder then sentenced him to the State Prison for five years and two months. White, it is alleged, has already served two years in pitson, having been convicted of a similar offence in Philadelphia.

Michael Calligan, having been convicted of an attempt at

Femeral of Col. Tempkins.

The funeral of Col. D. D. Tempkins, into United States
Assistant Quartermaster General in this city, will take
place from his late residence in Brooklyn to-morrow at
noon. He died on Thursday merning last, Feb. 26, after
a lingering sickness, which caused him some weeks stace
to resign his commission in the United States Army.

to resign his commission in the United States Army. Colonel Tompkins was one of the officers of the "old army." having been continuously in the service since the 1st of July, 1820. He was born in New York State, and

was Governor of New York from 1 07 to 1817. Major New York in 1814; Vice President of the United States

General commanding Third Mitthery district and harbor of
New York in 1814; Vice President of the United States
from 1817 to 1825, and who died on Staten Island on the
11th of June, 1825.
Colonel Tompkins onbreed the Mitthery Academy as a
cadet in 1814, and graduated six years alterwards, the
tenth in a clair of thirty members, among whom was the
rebel General Winder. On the 1st of July, 1820, he was
appointed third licutement of ordinance, and served in
that department until May, 1821, when he jound the Se
cond artillery. In August of the same year he was transferred to the First artillery, and continued one of the
members until May, 1846, who he relinquished his rank
in the line, having been four years previously associated
quartermaster, with the rank of major. From 1825 to
1848 he was actively engaged. For part of the time he
performed the duties of assistant commissiary of subsistence. During the Florida war against the Seminoles, in
der Oscoola and Alligator he was greatly distinguished,
being mentioned in orders for his conduct at San Velesco,
in East Florida. September 18, 1835. On this occasion
twenty five men of his regiment (the First artillery) and
one hundred and twenty dive Florida voluntedra—the
whole under Col. John Warren—encountered three him
dred Seminoles and drove them from their position
with considerable legs. At the close of the Kierida
war Colonel formpkins received the brevel of major
for his gallant and meritorious conduct throughout
the campalga. The brevel was dated September 1, 1856, but was no contered until March. 1845. In
July, 1853, he was assigned to daty in the Chartocasis
ter's Equational, with the rank of quartar, sits relaxing
his regunestial commission, which, as already mentioned,
he do not reinquish until April, 1846. His services in
Maken were particularly reinable, and his west and absilty
to performing the noneous duties of quartermaster general, under the late Gen. Jessop, For severa yeers
past Col. Tompkins has been at the head of the Quartermaster sequence of MILITARY HONOR TO THE DECKASED-OFFICIAL

ORDER.

READQUARTERS, DECREMENT OF THE EAST, I MAN TORK OTHERS. THE STATE EAST, I SESS. It baving been announced at these headquarters that Coincil Daniel D. Tompkins, assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, demerted this life vesterday, at his residence in Brooklyn, military honors will be extended to the decreased, on the occasion of the transit of the remains of this distinguished officer, from his late residence, through the city of New York, to the Horison River Batterad dispat, whence his family propose to take the body to Troy, its dual resting piace.

Colonel Loomis, United States Army, commanding at Governor's Island, will detail a suitable military execut from his command for this occasion, making the execut as large in accordance with the rank of the decreased as possible. The escort, including the band, with be at No. 374 Henry Street, Grooklyn, at or before mean, on the day of the ceremony, Monday test, March 2. By command of Major General WOOL.

C. T. Christoneks, Major and Aid de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Police Intelligence

INCREMENTAL BURGLATT CASE .-- Robert Wall, ages therety he years, was accessed on Friday night while in the act of breaking into the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Canda, of No. 224 Second avenue. The prisoner was detected a Mr. John Graham, and, the slarm being given, officer Schoneld, of the Eighteenth predict, hastened to the spot and took the accused into custody as he was clim! over the fence to get into a vac-ut lot. The prisone over the tence to get into a variant lot. The presence had in his possession a jummey, large chisol, penkinde and a number of skeleton keys. Mr. Canda is the father of Charloute Canda, whose beautiful monoment adoes Greenwood Cometery, and is reported to be very weating. A previous attempt had been made to break into Mr. Canda's resistence, and he was connected to have the basement wholens protected by strong iron bars. Will is not known to the pulse; but the following note, which was found in his possession, may afford some cine to his west name.

Novemen, 20, 1862.

I will pay to Frederick Heulen the sam of \$125 on return of this note.

J. N. ABBLY.

The primoner was taken before Justice Kelly, at the defersion Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for

Con Stranger Bicts, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth pre the intention of some connterfeiters to floor the city with the intection of some continerations to note the city with approximate your on the Taunton Bank, of Massachusetts. The news was telegraphed to the central office, and by order of the General Superintendent at the storekeeper were notified of the job. The police acceded with great prompiness, and the consequence was that nearly every shopkeeper in the city was on his guard long before the bila made their appearance. The confirmation are a finantial of the genuine, but are not considered very december.

Yoursen Bur Exper Burglars, -- Lugene Rickman. Samuel Combs and James Trimble, lads about sixteen years of age, were accessed by officers Woolridge and oran, of the Sixth precinct, on charge of breaking into the foundry of Pollock & Co., No. 25 Centre street, and stealing therefrom a lot of brass castings. The prisoners, it appears, had procured a set of duplicate Ecysto-the establishment, and helped themselves regularly overy

THE BRILEVEE HOSPITAL HOMCIDE,-Coroner Ramey seld an inquest yesterday upon the body of Robert Atkins, one of the employes of Ballevne Hospital, who one of the inmates, named Henry Sparks, on the 25th all. Mary Tassell testified that she resided at Bollevee Hos Mary Taxeel testified that she resided at Believ's pra-binal on the meaning of the 2 th old, while looking set of her bedroom into the yard, she saw the deceased lex-up several small pieces of coal door, the size of a per and to as them as some person. Henry Sparks was shoulding coal at the time, and deceased threw the released sparks and the detection of the sput where he was at work, some de-ceased tirted to go away when Sparks followed him with a shovel in his hand, and struck him twice, at the coad has deceased fell and after he was down places. with a shoved in his times, and struck him twice, at the second blow deceased fell, and after he and down 5, ark struck him three above to the face and breast, and then walked away slow. The near the hours of the respect to the second for the second for the second fell of the se

and firing above balls at bind, witness took sharks by the arm and gave him into the outdoy of potteenion Knillen, of the Iwest, dies present.

John Eing Georged that he was the connect of Brief took the Iwest of Iwest

terday by Coroner Ranney, at No. 317 West Forty-thi street, upon the body of Anne Flynn, a native of Ireland street, upon the body of Anne Flynn, a native of Ireland, sixty years old, who died from meanmons under somewhat peculiar direntaneous. Deceased, it appeared, was the wife of a poor soldier now at the war, and, becoming ill, sent to the Northwestern Inspensary for medical relief. The measurer, one of the women residing in the house, called at the dispensary and eight deceased's name and residence, and stating that the case was an urgent one and requested that a doctor might be sent around without delay. No attention was paid to the cast, however, and the consequence was the poor woman died from neglect. The jury in rendering a verdict took occasion to ceasure the physicians of the dispensary for their culpable neglect in not answering the call. Those physicians are paid a yearly salary by the city for visiting the poor whenever called open, and it is only proper that they should pay attention to their business or resign.

FIRS AT MONTREAL—NARROW Escare os Hox. J. R. Ginbroks.—A fire broke out in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal,
on Saurday morning, and the building was partially destroyed. Several of the inmates were nearly suffocated
by smoke before they could be rescared, and one or them,
a servant, has since died from its effects. Hon Joshua
R. Giddings, the American Coussil General, who resides at
the hotel, was awakened as quickly as possible; but nefore he could secape became inacensible from the effects
of the vapor and smoke, and was carried for safety to
another part of the hotel. He afterwards rovived, and
the next forenoon was much improved. The books and
oppers of the consulate escaped uninjured.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Tax on Bank Notes Agreed to by Congress.

Final Passage of the Finance, Conscription and Post Office Bills.

The Internal Tax Bill Passed by the House.

Report of the Senate Committee of Preview Affairs on Mediation.

Proposed Purchase of the Rie vens Battery.

BICITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE

&c ...

WARRESTON, Feb. 28, 1562.

THE TAX ON BANK NOTES, PENAL PARSAGE OF MES The two houses have compromised their differences on the bank duty section of the France bell, as follows —

All banks, associations, corporations or indivi-issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, sti ambiect to and pay a duty of one per contam each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of circulation or bills as currency toward beyond the amount hereinafter named. That is to eay, banks, associations, corporations or indi-viduals, having a capital of not over one buildred bundred thousand dottars, ninely per centum thereof, over one bundred thousand and not over two hundred thousand dollars, eighty per centum thereof; ever two dollars, seventy per ceutum thereof; over three hou thousand and not over five handred thousand dollars sixty per esetum thereof; over five hundred thousand and not over one million of dollars, fity per contain thereof, over our million and not over one million and not over one million and a balf of dollars, forty per contain thereof, over a million and a balf and not over two millions of dollars, thirty per contain thereof, and over two millions of dollars, twenty for contain thereof, and over two millions of dollars, twenty for the distribution of the dollars, twenty for the distribution of the dis the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches saverally and not upon the aggregate circulation of all, and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such brauch, as all such bancs, associations or corporations and individuals shall also be subject to pay a dety of one-half pe the average amonul of notes or bills not otherwise bein taxed and outstanding as currency during the months next proceding the return herein provided 6 and the rate or tax duty imposed on the circulation the associations organized and the "Act to provide a tional corrector, "&c., shall be the same as is hereily posed on the circulation of all banks, associations, est rations and individuals, but shall be assessed a collected as required by said act. All bank collected as required by said act. All bank associations or corporations and individuals in ing or re-issuing notes or biles for circulat-as currency &c. after April 1, 1861, in sums represening any fractional part of a dolar, shall be subject to pay a duty of five per continue cash half year traceoff upon the amount of such fractional notes or bitless issue Associations, corporations and individuals and all bar reserving deposits of money subject to payment in the or drafts, except savings institutions, abad be subject duty of one eighth of one per centum each balt year, fi and arter April 1, 1883, on the average amount of deposits beyond the average amount of the circu notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as our and a list or return shall be made and rendered withirty days after the dest day of October, 1863, and Revenue, which shall contain a true and fallbfal ac the minount of duties accrued or which should a

While it is true that the Finance bill authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to issue at his discretion is securealent to five hundred and fifty millions of of Mr. Chase are confident there will be no such ext. nary issue of currency. His object is to present an industry. It is for this that he has could throughout the whole struggle with the House Ways Means Committee. Although the power less best him to issue fifty millions abschilely, in additi the handred millions authorized by special rase notes either legal tenders or convertibles, there on mint deposits and the issue of interest bearing at par to creditors of the government; and there is probability that he will be able to carry on the open of the government without any further inflation

on the amount of fractional note circulat on, and an

race amount of all other circulation and deposits of

rized to be exchanged for interest bearing sold probably never be printe,, and there is almo tenders authorized, in addition to the one dred millions directed to be issued by special r tion for the use of the army and days, will new printed. The anxiety of the Secretary to speck and datom leass to the belief that at the most the fifty tions alo . will be put in circulation, while they strong search for the belief that not one dollar of tenners, in addicion to those now issued or provious the riged to be issued, will be directated.

EXPORT ON MEDIATION AND INTERVENTION The resolutions reported by Mr. Summer, of charetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relation concurred in even by Massrs. Henderson, Dan-Hicks, its border state members, assert that the ment is engaged in the suppression of a conspiracy establishment of a separate government upon the tower and that the only effect of mediation, ar or interesce would be to prolong and intensi struggle, and aid to its horrors. All tendencies to intervention are protested against, and foreign

DEBATE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL IN THE S The democratic Senators have opened to-day a The democratic Senators have discussion upon the merits of the Conscription discussion upon the Sanate and was passed. a division. In the House flerce opposition was a the democrats, who succeeded in engrafting a bill some important amendments in behalf liberty of the ottizen. The democratibe Senate have been making up for to), and within hearing distance of the desuncia executive power by Senators Turple and Carlife. abolitionists. It was regarded as most effective republicans. Mr. Carille quoted from a sp mund Burke, in the British Parliament, which priate to the present day. It arraigned the British prime to the present day. It arraigned the British eriment for forcing slaves upon the American of and denounced the policy of the primer of the primer. and denounced the policy of liberating slaves putting down the rebellion.

MRS. LINCOLN IN CONGRESS.

Mrs. Lincoln and suite were in the diplon

Mrs. Lincoln and suite were ...

of the Senate this evening.

THE PRESIDENT HARD AT WORK.

President Lincoln has occupied what is known.

President's room at the Capitol to-day, to facili public business by saving the Committee on public business by saving the Committee on Bills the trouble of travelling the length of Penni Bills the trouble of travelling the length of Penni Bills the procure his signature to them. This can be chief Magistrate of the avenue to procure his signature to them usual practice of the Chief Magistrate of towards the close of each session.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE The absence of the President made it necessary more numerously attended than any other du session. Mr. Stoddard, Private Secretary of the deut, assisted Mrs. Lincoln in the reception of the is the first time that she has found it pece